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Newer Rose Introductions



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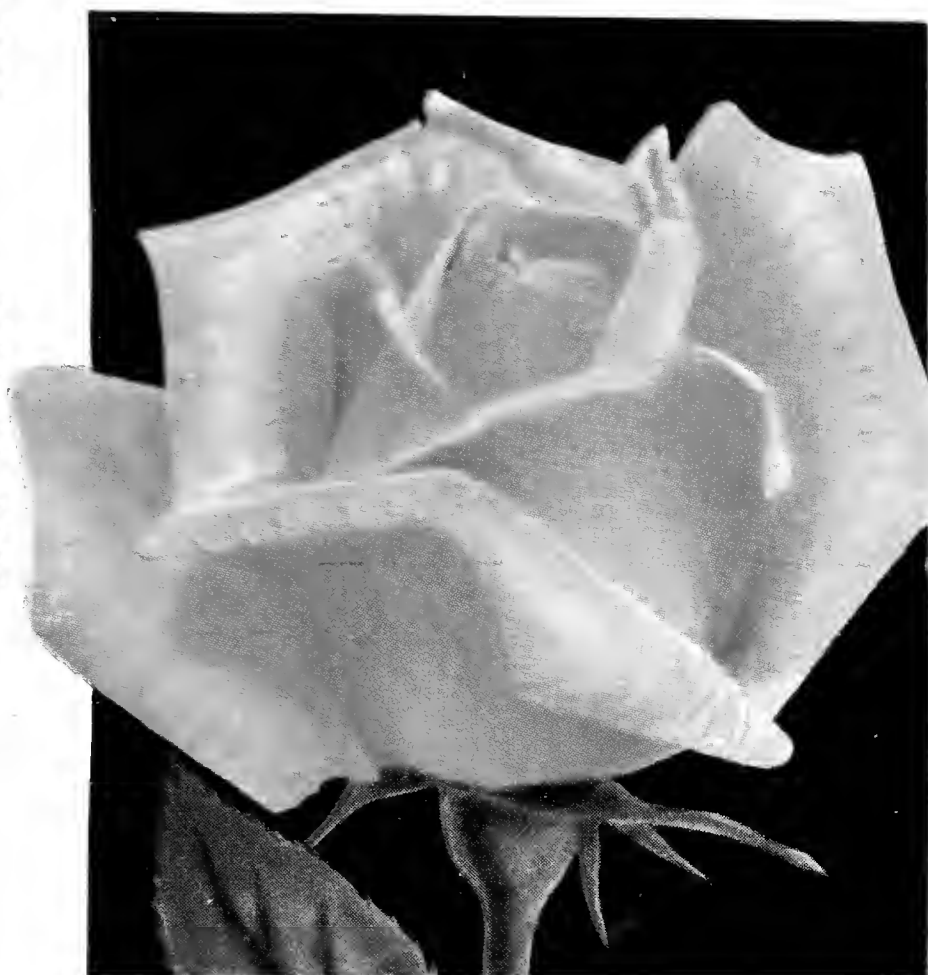
Carl Shamburger Nursery

Tyler, Texas

SISTER THERESE—(Illustrated Above)

Sister Therese has the qualities which we all value most in a garden rose. It has a remarkably strong, tall, vigorous, free-branching bush. The long, tight, slender buds are always perfect, never becoming misshapen in any weather, and they have enough petals to keep well as a cut flower. The chrome-yellow buds tinged with carmine and the lighter yellow open blooms, spicily fragrant, with deeper tones of apricot and gold, are always beautiful to behold. **Price, 60c ea.; \$6 per doz.**

Carl Shamburger Brings You the World's Choicest Roses



KATHERINE PECHTOLD

The flowers are semi-double and have little fragrance, but the dainty loveliness of the buds makes it worth growing. A widespread plant of medium height with long, slender, perfectly formed buds of a delightfully rich shade of old-gold and bronzy-orange. Vigorous and a free bloomer.

Price, 60c each
\$6.00 per dozen

HEINRICH WENDLAND

Bud very large, long pointed. Flower very large, high centered, extremely lasting, intensely fragrant — unfading nasturtium red, reverse golden yellow. Borne on long stem. Growth vigorous. Intermittent bloomer all season.

Price, 60c each
\$6.00 per dozen



Carl Shamburger guarantees that all the roses he sells shall be true to variety name; that they will be No. 1 grade, strong, healthy, two-year-old field-grown roses.

CYNTHIA

A very beautiful rose with large, finely shaped flowers of a rich oriental red and veiled mist orange, turning gold at the base. Cynthia is truly an aristocrat and is proving to be one of the most popular of the newer varieties.

Price, 60c each
\$6.00 per dozen



SOUVENIR D'ALAX- ANDRE BERNAIX

Bud deep crimson red on maroon ground; flower very large, full, double, globular, crimson-vermilion red, heavily shaded with velvety purple, splashed with fiery red, borne on long strong stem. Foliage purplish green ... Growth vigorous, upright. A very extremely beautiful flower.

Price, 60c each
\$6.00 per dozen

CARL SHAMBURGER NURSERY

TYLER, TEXAS

ROSES

How To Make Them Grow and Bloom

ROSES ARE NOT DIFFICULT TO GROW. In fact, certain types of roses are most easy. They demand nothing which is not given to all garden plants in some measure. With sunshine and a well-drained bed, fertilized as heavily as possible, cultivated in summer, and protected from zero winters, roses will be happy. All directions for growing roses are elaborations of these fundamental principles. Let the beginner remember them, and work out details to his own satisfaction.

PERHAPS ALL THIS SOUNDS COMPLEX. It isn't really. If you have only a few bushes, rose-growing is scarcely any bother at all; ordinary garden sense will teach you how to manage them with the least possible trouble. Large gardens are always organized for fertilizing and pest-control campaigns into which the roses fit as easily as any other plants. Don't let anyone frighten you from growing roses by telling you of the difficulties. One soon forgets

the little trouble he has had in the great pleasure he gets from flowers. Besides, a lot of roses will grow to perfection with no attention beyond the ordinary care given to other plants in the garden.

WHEN THE ROSES ARRIVE, if the ground is not frozen or soggy, plant them at once. Open the package under cover to protect them from wind. Remove all bruised, or broken roots with clean cuts. Usually the tops have been cut back by the nurseryman. If not, the tops of all roses should be cut back to 6 inches or less before planting, removing entirely all weak, twiggy growth. When all plants have thus been prepared, take them to the beds for planting, being sure to keep the roots covered with damp burlap or in a pail of water. The holes should be large enough and deep enough to accommodate the roots. It is better to cut back the long roots than to crowd or bunch them. Try to discern how they lay in the ground before they were dug, and restore them to that position. Budded roses should be set no deeper than the bud union. You may recognize the "bud" by an eccentric twig which occurs where the top of the plant joins the root. It is often larger than the rest of the stem and resembles a knot. The root below that is wild stock; the part above is the real rose. It is to keep the stock from asserting itself and overpowering the real rose that it is buried deeply underground.

TEAS AND HYBRID — Teas should be planted about 18 inches apart; Hybrid perpetuals not less than 30 inches; Polyanthas about the same as Hybrid Teas, or closer.

CLIMBERS ARE SET SINGLY, or if used to cover a fence or make a hedge, about 3 feet is as close as they may be planted with success, and 6 feet is better. In planting roses, be sure to spread the roots out naturally and to make the soil firm and tight about them. Get into the hole with your feet and pack the earth hard. In autumn, or when the soil is very dry, it is best to fill the hole with water. When it has drained away, fill up with earth, but do not tread it. The water settles the soil around the

roots satisfactorily. Dormant roses planted in the spring ought to be in the ground before the first of April.

AS SOON AS THE ROSES START into growth, get busy with the hoe and rake. Never permit a weed in a rose-bed. Keep the surface soil loose and friable at all times, but it must be solid under ground. Roses do not like loose soil at their roots. As the new shoots lengthen, a liquid made by steeping fresh manure in water may be given once a week or every two weeks, and always soak the ground with clear water before feeding, or do it after a rain. Commercial fertilizer, or patented rose-foods, such as "Vigoro" may be used, and they are usually very successful—"If you follow the directions of the manufacturers implicitly" and do not use your own judgment until you have acquired considerable experience. Stop feeding about six weeks before the first frost is expected, to give the plants time to ripen their wood for winter. Blooming will continue through the early frosts until a genuine freeze.

ROSES HAVE ENEMIES. The worst is cold, wet soil and the next is competition with other plants in the same bed. These are entirely within the grower's control. Avoid them. Two diseases are common—and will ruin the bushes unless checked:

"MILDEW" ATTACKS FOLIAGE, buds and young growth, covering them with a grayish down and causes the leaves to curl and shrivel. Sulphur, in the form of a dry dust, is the best weapon with which to combat it.

"BLACKSPOT" ATTACKS THE LEAVES, forming little black or purplish dots which enlarge rapidly. The leaf develops yellow blotches or turns yellow all over and falls at a touch. This disease spreads rapidly and will quickly defoliate a whole garden. It is caused by diseased leaves lying under the bush from the previous year, or some similar source. The remedy is to prevent it, or after it has come, to keep it from spreading. Remove all diseased leaves and burn them. Dust the plants thor-

oughly every two weeks, beginning when the first new leaves have developed, with a dust composed of nine parts dusting sulphur and one part arsenate of lead. This dusting sulphur is a very light powder—not the common flowers of sulphur—and may be obtained from rose nurserymen—Carl Shamburger Nursery, Tyler, Texas. The sulphur-arsenate dust should be used regularly. It will prevent both mildew and black-spot and discourage the minor pests which sometimes attack roses in the garden.

“APHIDES,” OR THE GREEN PLANT LICE, which cluster thickly on the tips of the canes and buds, may be destroyed by spraying them with a solution of nicotine sulphate in the proportions recommended on the package. Black-Leaf 40 is the best available source of that material.

“ROSE-BUGS,” the awkward light brown beetles which eat the flowers, are difficult to control. Several propriety remedies are on the market, none of which is completely effective. Hand-picking into a vessel containing water and a little kerosene is the best, and valuable roses may be protected by mosquito netting while the pest is present.

THESE FOUR PESTS are the worst which attack roses—and fortunately one is not always afflicted with them.

FINAL RULES

- (1) Choose your first varieties from a good catalogue, relying upon the nurseryman's recommendations; or consult an experienced rose grower.
- (2) Buy good plants, and put them in the ground early, preferably fall planting.
- (3) Be sure the beds are well drained, well prepared, and ready for the roses when they arrive.
- (4) Fight the four pests strenuously.
- (5) Join the American Rose Society.





CONDESA de SASTAGO

This brilliantly colored Spanish Rose has drawn "Oh's" and "Ah's" from all who have seen it, for its startling color combination is undoubtedly unique. The large, cup-shaped flowers, fairly double and yet not too heavy, are distinctly bi-colored, glowing orange-scarlet on the inside of the petals and an intensely bright yellow on the outside, but the breath-taking beauty of its brilliant flowers is not its only fine quality. The tall, slender plants are exceedingly strong and satisfyingly robust, and the flowers possess a sweet fragrance. **Price, 60c ea.; \$6.00 per doz.**

CARL SHAMBURGER NURSERY

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TYLER, TEXAS